### WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERT MONDAY AT THE

YEW SENTINEL OFFICE, bundred thousand against "the peace democracy NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL: 

Advertising. 

Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to secure insertion in the weekly.

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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM.

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company

#### Mr. Seward on Finances. We publish this morning an able and caustic

article from the New York World, reviewing the declaration made by Mr. SEWARD, in his recent Auburn speech, that the North was making money out of the war, while its burdens were there has been, and is yet, a fictitious prosperity in the North, but it is the safe, strong and stable government is that which same kind which a merchant experiences who buys goods from year to year nation to be governed. If the Federal Adminisupon credit and settles for them with tration would disarm its enemies and restore the promises to pay. All goes on swimmingly while the credit lasts, but bankruptey never fails tive masses who make up four fifths of the peoto ensue when the day of reckoning comes. That ple. Then it will find strength and sympathy is just the condition of our Governmental finan- where now it meets opposing armies. Until then cial affairs. It is all based upon credit and so long as promises to pay are accepted by the peo- Officers Dishonorably Discharged ple for what they have to exchange for them, from the Army of the Cumberjust that long will the present apparent prosperity | land. continue. The credit of the Government is being The following list of Indiana officers, dishonrapidly extended from day to day, month to orably discharged from the Army of the Cummonth and year to year, and that kind of finan- berland, has been published by order of Major clering will be continued until the creditors can General Thomas. We regret to publish such a no longer use these promises to pay, and when record: payment is demanded in actual money then the Surgeon P. P. Whitesell, 101st Indiana volum bubble will burst. No debtor is embarrassed so teers, from May 25, 1863, for accepting bribes. long as his credit lasts, but when that is gone allowing his name to be signed to official papers by unauthorized persons, and for conduct unbethen comes embarrassment and ruin. It might coming a gentleman and an officer be as well said that two boys can make money | First Lieutenant Wm. Beeson, 191st Indiana by swapping jack knives without either having a cent to pay the differences, as to argue that the people are becoming enriched by the Government Indiana battery, for "fraud," from August 9 expending immense sums of money for 1863. purposes which add nothing to the wealth of the country or to the facilities for out leave and continual drunkenness. the permanent development of its re- Captain John Taylor, 29th Indiana volunteers, sources. We are now a nation of consumers, fom September 2, 1863, for flagrant disobedience instead of producers, and gradually but surely the wealth of the nation accumulated by years of Sarond Line posted as pickets. productive industry is being exhausted. It must ana battery, from October 9, 1863, for drunken have an end, and the longer it is prograstinated ness and conduct anbecoming an officer and a the more wide spread will be the ruin which it gentleman. will occasion. The World's article most effect volunteers, from March 11, 1863, for drunkenness tually demolishes the sophisms of the Secretary | while marching against the enemy with the ex-

## Revived.

starving condition of the rebel armies and people spreading alarming rumors, and escaping to the of the rebel States. This may be true as to some rear by false pretenses. localities, but we have no evidence that there is volunteers, from February 22, 1863, for shameful any deficiency of food in the Southern States cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the necessary to sustain life. In fact, the reverse is enemy, for disobedience of orders, forging more probably the case. The attention of the paroles, spreading alarming rumors, and escaping people of the South has been directed for the past year or two to the raising of food, to the unteers, from February 21, 1863, for misbehavior neglect of the cultivation of the staple articles in the face of the enemy, and for abandoning his upon which they have heretofore relied and company in the midst of action. which was more profitable to produce. It is not to unteers, from February 22, 1863, for shameful be supposed that a climate as favorable and a cowardice and misbehavior in the face of the soil as fertile as that of the rebel States, with an enemy, for escaping to the rear by false pretences, abundance of labor, will fail to produce suffi- for spreading alarming rumors, forging paroles, and disobedience of orders. cient food to supply their people. They Second Lieutedant Alexander W. Griffith, 22d may be deficient in the means of transportation, Indiana volunteers, from Feb. 22, 1863, for and that deficit may occasion a scarcity of food in some localities, but the report that the people pretences, for spreading alarming rumors, forging of the South generally are in a starving condi- paroles, and disobedience of orders. tion we believe to be an idle tale. But admitting | Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Cox, 32d Indi these statements to be true, they but show the carnestness and determination of the Southern orders, breach of arrest, and low conduct and aspeople in the cause in which they are engaged, no sociatious. it. It will be exceedingly difficult to subjugate a people who are willing to endure the privations

Second Lieutenant O. E. Harper, 72d Indiana volunteers, from March 1, 1863, for drunkenness on duty and disgraceful conduct.

Captain J. Hartley, 4th Indiana cavalry, from and make the sacrifices which, according to the Feb 18, 1863, for violating a safeguard and perreports we read from day to day, the peo- mitting his men to plunder. ple of the rebel States have endured and are from February 13, 1863, for allowing himself and making. Neither does it add to the glory of our a forage train to be captured by the enemy. arms to wage war with no greater success The following reinstatements and corrections against an enemy reduced to such straits. With have also been published; an army well equipped and well fed, we are The dismissal of First Lieutenant E H. Bene fighting a foe in a starving condition, rag- diet, 79th Indiana volunteers, and Second Lieuged, and almost barefoot, with but few tenant Jesse Ball, 88th Indiana volunteers, pubof the necessaries and none of the comforts lished in General Orders No. 30, current series, is hereby amended to read: soldier's camp. If such be the contrast between the two armies and the volunteers opposing sections, the country should hold those in power and who are administering the Government, responsible for procrastinating a war which under such circumstances should be brought to a speedy, successful and honorable termination Either the Administration is deceiving the coun try by false reports in regard to the condition of the rebels or else they are totally incompetent to successfully administer the Government.

Mr. Jefferson on our Government. Mr. Jurygason, in his notes on Virginia, well mays: "An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which Northern Italy, by being overpowered and supand balanced among the several bodies of the magistracy as that no one could transcend their Switzerland; I have studied the laws and institu and restrained by the others."

NAVAL Parzes .- Our jack-tars are pocketing a good deal of money from the prizes taken by them. A Lieutenant commanding in our block ading fleet recently had awarded to him, as his pect to the African race. Their opinions in portion of a prize vessel captured by h s gunboat, upwards of \$30,000. It is said Commodore Dupont's individual share of prize money, while he was on the Charleston coast, was shout \$200,000.

The Issue. The Administration party claim that in seventeen States there is a majority of about four and copperhead faction," by implication conceding that the other half of the United States are ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM copperheads and peace men. If its premises are correct, two to one of the people of the United States are opposed to the war This is affording very poor encouragement to the army and the

Federal Administration. In the late elections, no such issue as "peace Additions can be made to Clubs at anytime at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without the Federal Administration credit for the fact that on the simple question of prosecuting the war it is supported by considerably more than four hundred thousand majority in seventeen States. Such was not the question upon which the people voted. The manner in which the war is conducted, and the manner in which the Federal Government is administered were the only questions recognized in the political canvass.

Upon these real issues involved in the elections, the Administration has a majority in only thirteen or fourteen States of the thirty four. Notices of Festivals, Picules and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at thereglar prices.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of indorsement of a vote in Kentucky. Illinois has Special N-tices, fitfeen lines or over, will be chaged never indorsed that policy, and never will double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description the charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Dally, and \$2 in the Dally and Weekly, the same to be dred thousand majority in the Northern States, and in the remaining States the Administration has no partisan strength whatever.

Here we are, then, with a Federal Adminis tration, backed by a bare majority in thirteen States, struggling to make its party platform the permanent law for thirty four States. Of nearly THEDAILY SENTINEL five millions of men who voted for President in Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any 1860, the policy which the Administration is point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year.
All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address
RLDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.
ernment and introduce into the States in spite of ernment and introduce into the States in spite of American laws and traditions, has never received the endorsement of two millions. Withdraw the influence of the Federal Administration from the field of politics, and the Administration policy could not to day command an indorsement of one-fourth of the American peoplo.

The Republican or Administration party has never yet learned this lessen: That the only most faithfully reflects the Lopular wish of the Union, let it consult the wishes of the conservawe are inevitably doomed to war.

volunteers, from June 7, 1863, for drunken and disorderly conduct. First Lieutenant Samuel L. Hartman, 18th

Lieutenant Thomas Murray, 17th Indiana volunteers, from August 9, 1863, for absence with

of orders in allowing and abetting his men in Second Lieutenant John C Clifford, 10th Indi-

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Gilmore, 9th Indiana

pectation of an engagement.

First Lieutenant L. C. Owell, 22d Indiana vol unteers, from February 23, 1863, for shameful cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the The telegraph is reviving the old story of the enemy, for disobedience of orders, forging paroles,

Second Lieutenant Jesse Bull, 88th Indiana

#### Denmark-A Remarkable Speech-A King in Favor of a Republic.

According to the Aftonbladet of Stockholm, the King of Denmark has just delivered the fol-

lowing speech: 'I have every confidence in the victory and justice of our cause. I know that my faithful Schleswigers are Danish at heart, and that it would be a crime against them to consent to di vide Schleswig. History shall not tell that the last of the Oldenbourgs parceled out Denmark. If, however, in the course of time we must succomb, as being the weakest, and France and Sweden permit the most southern province of Scandanavia, the old Judand of the South, to hare the fate of Galicia, of Poland, and of end from the throne and will proclaim the re legal limits, without being effectually checked tions of that country, and I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican system than my dear Danish people."

SLAVERY .- Our forefathers did not pteten

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1863.

Is Our National Wealth Increasing! Secretary Seward and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher have just given us their views on the political economy of the war—the one in his stump speech at Auburn, the latter in his breakfast speech at Manchester. Either speech affords a very fair measure of the orator's acquirements in the first essential of sound political reasoning-acquaintance with the facts and laws of business and finance. Mr. Beecher simply disclosed his ignorance. Mr. Seward leaves us in doubt whether his shallowness is that of the professional philanthropist or of the political demagogue. Mr. Beecher disclaims with so much naivete all knowledge of the subject upon which he under-took to instruct Englishmen, "because he was not a financier, but a clergyman and a patriot only," and was really so in earnest to put our national case with its best foot foremost that he can be pardoned his astounding blunders if he will only hereafter remember that before a man can discourse to edification on the course of trade and the state of the currency he must really pos-

ples of political economy.

To discourse wisely about our spiritual conclergyman and patriot only;" but to preach of harvest but of blood. The burning of gunpow-what Columbus, in his letter announcing the results of his first voyage to America, called "the plements and armaments of war, is, in the nature than patriotism and more than piety. It requires knowledge of the subject. Mr. Beecher, though he has talked a hundred times as much as any simply say that these are parts of the price we body else on the continent about our great political problem, now admits that he knows nothing of the matter at bottom. He professes only to deal with "great moral i eas." But Mr. Seward has been a politician for a great many years. In the opinion of his admirers he is a statesman. He has, at least, held all but the highest office in the State, and should be a statesman if he is not. He ought to be able correctly to expound the laws and state the facts of national industry and prosperity. It states manship is worth anything, one would say, it should be competent to that. Mr. Beecher disclaims such competency. Mr. Seward asserts it by his position, and in so many words. But Mr Seward, too, has thriven exclusively on his treatment of "great moral ideas," and makes as bad a mess of it as the preacher when he talks about business and currency. One of these days of a revolution who prophesied smooth things. the Northern people will find, as an excellent and would fain bull his dupes with deceitful onesscience is not a sufficient guide for the complex civil life-there needs Science as well." When bank of nations is our credit unstretched and augthat time comes, professional philanthropy will be at a discount in the guidance of the nation, and cier read one credit columns so large. If we are

of our fathers, will come into tashion. of the United States each with its vacant chair The son, the brother, or the father has gone and will not return. Surely, though his own son was convalescent when he spoke, Mr. Seward cannot have come to such a reckless disregard of human suffering as his words imply. A man may be a Tito or a Nero and World. vet have soft offections. Let us suppose that Mr. Seward does bemoan our gallant dead and sympathize with the stricken families of the nation. By the suffering from which he says we are mercial suffering. He says: "In the insurgent fact that the geographical position of some loyal
States has subjected them to merciless devasta
tion and that so one half the statement is proved
tion and that so one half the statement is proved debts and taxes when the war began."

proclamation of what is not true.

I Our increased taxes we are not yet fully paying, nor have we fully measured them. Our ncreased debt, two or three thousand millions. Marviand next to Poland on the record of opthis generation will never see paid, and, except it pressed and enslaved humanity. On the contrabecomes the object of the next "abolition" manua. ry, their reticence in the face of those damning will burden endless generations.

the war began have been paid, is simply the measure of the robbery to which Mr Chase's currency schemes have subjected every creditor in | not help vourselves. the land. Is "robbery" a hard word? Robbery | The people take up the daily prints and read is the word used by John Stuart Mill, the high- the record of the debasement of their country est living authority on political economy, the peer men, and then pass on without comment, and at least of Adam Smith and Say. Debtors agreed seemingly without reflection, upon themes that to pay the value of so many dollars. Chase and ought to fire what remains of the blood of free Congress made inconvertible pieces of paper a men in their veins. A few years ago the aueach, though called a dollar, and so 'robbed" elective franchise would have engendered a popevery creditor, who must accept them for debts ular indignation that would have agreated the formerly due, of thirty cents on each dollar, more republic throughout its length and breadth, and

universal strikes of our laboring classes, answer of their once republic, in a State whose soveif this tax is paid with ease. Does Mr Seward reignty and independence were purchased with 
deny that it is a tax? Mr. Chase will thank him the blood of patriots, and entailed upon all genequivalent of what the issuer gains."

ing with reports of the sufferings of mechanics and working men and women of every class; let him look at the prices of the necessaries of life, compared with those of former years, wages being about the same as then; let him enter the house of the poor man, and see how the little thralloom, than to go about with the masks of freemen and the souls of bondmen. There is a how the scrimning of its necessaries has begun, while his later has not abate i in time or fatigue one whit Le Mr Seward see these things, and then blush for shame at his smooth and deceitful talk about the "new national discipline of indus- ryland as an example of the triumph of abolition try" and the increase of wealth.

We do not say that a restored Union is not Times to which our readers must go for arguwho dares call our national fever the flush of health, who, when our wealth and our means of wealth, our treasure and our lives, are being equandered by thousands and millions, dares af front beaven and his fellow men with the asser

tion of "our increase of wealth." 4. There is no mystery of political economy surrounding this matter. We trust we have no less victim accept death from the assassin. reader whose common sense is not robust enough to perceive, and prove, and denounce the charlatanism of Mr Seward. He says the nation has ocreased in wealth. Has it? By the "new national discipline of industry" its wealth has been creased, he says. Now the new industries which the war has evoked consist of the manufacture of guns, cannon and gunpowder and military equipments, and the vessels of our

The soldiers had to be fed and clothed in peace as in war. In war, clothing wears out much cause and circumstances attending your being faster, and three or four times the necessary relieved from command with the army commandquantity of food is wasted. This monstrou waste surely is not wealth, or the means of clusion that there is nothing to justify a Court wealth. Our shoddy men, like Mayor Opdyke, martial or Court of Inquiry, and I therefore disgrow rich upon iil gotten gains, of course, there is no gaie to him without correspond oss to some one else. Part of it falls upon suf- alike important and difficult, is the best evidence fering soldiers, and shortens their lives and their of my appreciation of your past services and exvalue to the Government. Part of it is hoarded pectation of your future career. up into our huge debt and will be distributed among the burdens of our future lives and the lives of our children. There is a change in the distribution of money and wealth, but no increase of the wealth of the nation or of the people.

The increased manufacture of guns and gunpowder, and of iron-clads, have turned much ndustry into those channels. But they were called from some other. To the individual there is no increase of wealth. The increased wages of labor have been reduced more than the increment by the depreciation of the currency. Honest contractors have made no more by the war

than they would have made in peace, nor as much.

The Government came into possession of the products of the changed, or call it mereased, industry of all these classes -- so many iron-clads, so many cannon, so many muskets and sabres, so much gunpowder, etc., etc. How it spent these possessions determines the question of the increase or the decrease of national wealth. If productively spent, then our wealth has increased; if unproductively spent, then it has decreased. Of course all these things have been spent, used up, and destroyed, unproductively. The money spent in putting corn in the ground returns again with its natural increase. It is productively spent. The money spent in making plows returns with an increase, and the plows furrow the fields; and the wearing To discourse wisely about our spiritual con out of the iron of the plow, and the spending of dition in this life and our eternal welfare in the labor of the man who holds it, is productive. next, may not overtax the resources of "a The ground furrowed by cannon balls bears no increment of our personal possessions," and our of the case, unproductive expenditure. Their welfare in the life which now is, requires more cost is the national debt. Is that our "increase simply say that these are parts of the price we pay for it, and that there is no "natural increase" to unproductive" expenditure, such as in the case of productive expenditure goes on multiplying itself indefinitely and reduplicating wealth with

5. Finally, every soldier has been changed from a producer to a consumer. These millions of men and more were creating wealth. Besides paying for their own food, clothing and luxuries. they were accumulating capital and using it over again in new industries-productive, cumulative, wealth creating. They ceased even to support themselves when they became soldiers, and ceased of course to do more than that. They became a tax upon the industry and labor and capital of those who are not engaged in the war. This change, of course, is a monstrous detriment to our national wealth. And now will this charlatan preacher, Andrew Fuiler, said once, that "Con- will Mr. Seward tell us where and how our national wealth has been increased? In what practical, business-like statesmanship, like that richer it is easy to prove it, surely. Let him Mr. Seward said, in his Auburn speech, "The dollars and cents the increase of our national show us our new treasure; let him measure in whole of the suffering which the war has produced | wealth | If he succeeds, he will have done what has fallen upon the insurgents, and the loval even Mr. Chase has not attempted yet; he will part of the United States is exempt." There are have demonstrated that the bigger our debt the hundreds of thousands of homes in the loyal part bigger our blessing, and that the apparent destruction of treasure and of life being the real creation of wealth, it only needs to continue the slaughter and the expenditure till the last dollar is gone and the last arm bearing man dead, to make ourselves the richest and most populous of the nations of the civilized world .- [New York ]

[From the New York Daily News.]

Maryland, the Poland of America. If a military dictator should order the indisexempt, he perhaps means a pecuniary and com- criminate alaughter of all the women and child ren of Maryland, would it, or would it not, excite States, there is not one citizen who is not the a murmur of remonstrance and indignation from poorer and more unhappy for the war. In the the people of the North? We surmise in good loyal regions, there is not a State which is not faith, for it would appear that apathy and indif stronger for the same cause" Let pass the ference, or perhaps an abject fear that stimulates false; let pass the fact that hundreds and thou | tion in Maryland, teemed with statements of the sands of loyal men along the border, or down the most outrageous fraud, injustice and tyranny. Mississippi, have lost all their possessions by the exercised by the military myrmidoms of the cenmere circumstance of residence or the chances of tral power against the elective franchise of that war, and the abolition policy of the Administra unhappy State. Not only a test oath was ad tion which has ruined all the Union men of the ministered in violation of the law, not only were Southern States within our army lines Let this Democratic votes refused with menace and pass, though it proves the other half of the state insult, not only were the judges of election ment fal-e, and consider it burely as a matter of compelled to act at the dictation of military supolitical economy. Mr. Seward fumbled among pervisors, whose armed soldiery were stationed at words till he reached this statement; "The in the avenues to the polls, but citizens who were crease of wealth which arises from the new na- but suspected of Democratic tendencies were artional discipline of industry which the war has rested at the discretion of subordinates and obliged us to adopt, has enabled us to pay all in- locked up like herds of sheep in barns and other creased dents and taxes as easily as we paid the impromptu Bustiles, until the polls were closed. The details of these seandalous proceedings come This phrase is obscure and oracular But in to us with an appalling accumulation. They are all its possible meanings it is talse. Whatever published to the public conspiculously in the colsignificance it has as a whole or in part, is a umes of the Democratic press; and it will be noted that the radical organs do not deny, or attempt to palliate, or explain, or justify these unvarnished exposures of a despotism that places evidences of Administrative guilt, implies that 2. The ease with which debts existing when they exult in the success of arbitrary sway, and their contemptuous silence says with the elo-quence of words: Chafe as you will, you can-

legel tender, worth to-day less than seventy cents | thenticated report of one such outrage against the the people would have gathered spontaneously in 3. "Our taxes and debts are" not "paid with their public places and united their voices in proease" Mr Seward's assertion is untrue in every test and condemnation. Now, it falls upon the respect. Besides the taxes which we pay to the assessors, this depreciation of the currency is an olden time. None seem to appreciate that these other tax, and let the sufferings of our poor, the things are being done in their midst, in the heart for propping the fallacy It is a tax John Stu-art Mill says: "A tax is virtually levied on them gnarantees. Is Maryland a petty province to the ["all holders of currency"] or his ["the issuer's"] central power, or in it a State with rights and benefit." All holders of such a currency as ours privileges distinct and inalienable? If the des "lose by the depreciation of its value the exact potic attributes of the Administration have been confirmed by the law of Let Mr. Seward read our columns, daily teemfreemen and the souls of bondmen. There is a

degradation baser than serfdom; it is when slaves insult the name of Liberty by applying it to their own dishonorable condition The radical organs parade poor voiceless Maism. They make the bear dance upon red hot plates of iron and cry: "Lo! what a merry beast; how joyous, well behaved and obedient." worth all this toil, this debt, this suffering. It is if the bear were unshackled, it would strangle abolition journals like the Tribune and Post and them in its embrace The fate of Maryland threatens the entire North. Corruption, fraud, ments that the Union is worth less than a dollar open and systematized violence, are the agencies a head to every Northern citizen. But we do that promise to control us until the people learn denounce the political charlatanism of the man the secret of their redemption. The elective franchise, giver them as a protection against ty-ranny, has been made the instrument of tyranny. Freedom's best blade is turned against her own bosom; and, when fainting beneath the stroke, she feebly acquiesces to the will of tyrants, they

> Lieutenant General Polk Acquitted of Blame. Lieutenant General Polk has been acquitted of all blame in the Chicksmauga mismanagement. The following is a copy of the letter written to

him by President Davis: "ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1863. Lieutenant General Polk, Atlanta, Ga .: "GENERAL-After an examination into th

ed by General Bragg, I have arrived at the coumiss the application.
"Your appointment to a new field of duty

"I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, "JEFFERSON DAVIS." The largest specimen of gull tribe—The great Mo-gul of course.

The State of Louisiana. We cannot find a better illustration of the recklessness of radicalism, and its disregard of Full Particulars of the Ceremony by

truth and reason, then is furnished in the attempt to destroy the State of Louisiana and bring her into the Union as a Territory, or a new State with a new constitution. There is a loud outcry of abolitionists against any attempt to revive what they call "the old pro-slavery constitution of Louisiana." The attempt is made to convey to the public mind the idea that men who desire to have Louisiana resume her status in the Union as the old State of Louisiana, desire it because the constitution is pro-slavery, and that by re taining the old constitution they will retain slavery. Nothing could be more untrue. The various constitutions of Louisiana never con tained one word on the subject of slavery, recognizing, establishing, or controlling it. The constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted in 1852, which is to-day the law of that State, above all other law except that of the United States. does not mention slavery, and is in no possible sense of the word "pro slavery." The system of slavery in Louisiana is not dependent on the constitution at all. The subject is under the control of the people of the State, who, by their ordinary channels of legislative action, may, if they choose, provide for its removal or modification. It is in the same condition as any other system of property-holding, and the laws which regulate it are subject to legislative revision or repeal at the will of the people.

Why then do the radicals want to overthrow

that constitution? For what reason do they de sire to have a new convention to adopt a new constitution and make a new State of Louisiana? It is not impossible that an answer to this ques-tion may not be found in Title II, Article 12 of the Constitution, which puts a large stumbling block in the way of certain radical plans for shall be entitled to vote at any election in this

State This may be a difficulty in the way of plans for controlling elections in Louisiana, which causes the loud outery of radicals down there Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished Senaagainst the "pro slavery constitution," as they tor, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind which alone can be recognized lition constitution on the people. At the present time the city of New Orleans is

governed with a full recognition of the constitu-

tion of 1852 as an existing instrument. All the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the city are dependent on that constitution for their action for the collection of debt-if there are any life, no matter how exalted. remedies or safeguards for property or person During the day everything had been properly existing validity of the Constitution of 1852, and down the steps to the carriage steps. Shortly af the fact that Louisiana is to day a State, in the ter dark a large crowd of all sexes, ages and con-United States, by that Constitution. We are ditions began to assemble around the mansion of well aware that the legal argument is of no im- Secretary Chase. They were very good natured, portance to the radicals. They trample on law as large crowds generally are, and waited patiently and constitutions with beedless feet. To attain for the arrival of the first carriage. About 71/2 plunder and spoils of office, to destroy the South o'clock it drove up to the door; the occupants ern States and keep them from ever becaming alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another voting members of the Union, the abolition par serived, and then another, and soon a continuous ty will do anything against law. But our readers should know the facts in cases like this, and Seventh street to near Fifth street. As one after therefore we assure them, that notwithstanding the loud outery of abolitionists against the old "pro-slavere" Constitution of Louisiana, and against those who wish to bring the State into the Union under it, there is not one word about slavery in it, nor one provision from beginning to did not arrive until half-past eight o'clock. He end which can prevent the people of Louisiana came in his private carriage, without escort and The outery of the abolitionists is therefore in tended to deceive, and, like a great deal else that

#### [From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 10.] The "Terrible Blow" Inflicted on

York Journal of Commerce

Gen. Lee Military movements are again in great activity in Northern Virginia, Meade has airendy signalized his advance with wonderful energy, and has Hayes, of Gen McDowell's staff, and Capt. inflicted a terrible blow u,ou the army of Gen. Lee. In Western Virginia the disaster to Gen. The parties having ranged themselves at the Echol's command shows the enemy active, bold head of the room, the marriage ceremony was and enterprising. The Confederate General, de- performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in feated, is retiring, says the Lynchburg Republi can, on Salem, and apprehensions are entertained | Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred for the safety of the railroad.

In North Carolina the enemy have landed "in ter has blockaded the roads.

means cowed or evincing any unwillingness to person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich meet Gen. Lee; indeed, his activity and boldness, black cloth, with the usual addition of a white when compared with the negligence of somebody vest. Among the dignaturies of the evening we in the Army of Northern Virginia, shows in noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, striking contrast. He has captured two brigades, gether with nearly all the members of the Cabiand is reported as still advancing. Gen. Lee's net-Messys Stanton, Bates, and others. Of the army has been said to be ready and willing to foreign ministers, there were present Lord Lyons trust the fortune of battle, and we hope it may and Count Mercier. The British and French lepromptly and effectually punish the boldness gations were also well represented. The military which has seized and carried off two of its bri-

forks of the Rappahannock or falling back in the also noticed during the evening. Hon. Simon old line of the Rapidan, we have no means of Cameron and his two daughters were alike conknowing; but should not be surprised or disappointed if he declines but le north of the Rapidan and retires to the position from which his late and William Prescott Smith. At 11% o'clock

hesitate to risk his laurels in a general engage partner. The voung and be utiful daughter of ment; but, ministering to Yankee vanity, parade his prisoners through Washington and other crowd for her very fine daucing. Among the cities, and quietly settle down at the first good | belles of the evening was the daughter of the place for winter quarters. The Yankee press and Brazilian Minister, whose Leauty was the cynosure people rejoice over the material evidence of suc- of all eyes. During the evening the Marine Band, cess, such as prisoners; take delight in parading which discoursed most eloquent music, performed them through cities; count and recount them as a superb weiding march, especially written for a miser his hordes, and satisfy themselves that the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase.

the rebellion is fast dying out. and may satisfy their clamors by a congratulatory | edibles and viands were of the choicest order and the parade of his captives through the discription imaginable. The greatest hilarity cities of the United States. Having made such prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merriment important captures, he will doubtless report were the order of the evening. Towards mid-Lee as flying to Richmond and himself swiftly night the guests commenced to depart, and the pursuing The Yankees, too much delighted scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the with the prowess of their invincible Army of the carriages drove to the sidewalk and rolled off Potomac to inquire into the speed of the pursuit, with their occupants, was a varied and annimated will settle down to the business of the next Con- one. gress, while Meade will go into winter quarters | The marriage of Miss Chase and Senator in Fauquier, or Cuipepper, and await the spring | Sprague, last evening, passed off with the great-

into winter quarters without a fight, after this high social position and extreme wealth of the bold and daring insult to the Army of Northern twam thus united in the holy bonds of matrimo-Virginia? It is for Gen. Lee to decide whether | nv. the entire affair was destitute of all that vulprudence will best be served by wiping out the garity of show and glitter which is so frequently insult in a general engagement, or awaiting the concomitants of such procedures. Everyspring for its punishment. Whatever Gen. Lee thing seemed planted with a view to the com may determine upon will be readily accepted as fort of the guests alone, and there was nothing right and proper; but if the wishes of the people | calculated to offend the eye or taste. The long could influence him, they would like to see the continued life and happiness of the newly marpunishment fall swift and heavy upon the army | ried couple is the noblest epthalamium we can

As to General Echols, there has been so little received, and that so indefinite, that we cannot inform our readers as to the position of military affairs in that part of Virginia. From Weldon no information of

movements have bern received. The only intelligence from Northern Virginia on yesterday, was to the effect that fighting was going on, but to what extent is not reported.

STEAM BUGGY IN NEW YORK -Considerable attention was attracted by a light steam carriage on Broadway yesterday morning. It has the appearance of an ordinary buggy minus the shafts, and the steam apparatus was on the rear axle. Two persons were riding in the carriage, which moved quietly and smoothly. It is a Boston notion, manufactured by Roper & Austin, and the driver (conductor!) informed our reporter that the engine was of two horse power—that the carriage would go up any grade, and that a hod of coal would run it thirty miles. He is desirous of ching it against any trotting borse in the world for \$1,000 This novelty was rolling along toward Central Park when our reporter encoun-tered it - [New York Tribune.

There is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of the State Prison at the same time.

GRAPHY

Anna Dickinson, the female aboli arged and pocketed the sum of \$600, for lec-

THE WEDDING IN WASHINGTON. an Official Jenkins.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] The marriage ceremony between Senator (and ex Governor) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening at half-past 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's fa ther, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occa-sional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past. The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to make them, in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, not-withstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase between the hours of half-past 8 and 12 o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and the per-sonal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, were on this occasion non-recipients of cards of invitation. The reputation of ex-Gov. Sprague, not alone as executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide. The part he took in defense of the capital in July, 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, is known to

At this battle he personally commanded Rhode Island brigage and behaved with great gullantry. Subsequently to this he was conspicu-ous as an officer upon Gen. McClellan's staff du ring the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague managing elections. The article provides that has on numerous occasions bequested a large "no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army, or proportion of his immense wealth to the organ-navy of the United States, in this in this from his own State, and by his personal influence and example has up to the present time encour aged a vigorous prosecution of the war. Miss and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that these graces sparkie and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Mod est and retiring in her manners, yet blending withal a dignity and ease that singles her out to power If there is such a crime as murder, such the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a process as the foreclosure of a mortgage, or an a nobility of heart fitting her for any position in

the interposition of the courts of arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of line of carriages ranged along E street, from and good natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much suriety was manifested for the appearance of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln from abolishing slavery whenever they choose. alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square, and completely blockaded the passage way; but little or no confusion occurred. As we they do, unfounded in reason or in truth .- [ New | have said before, the marriage took place at halfpast eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following named ladies and gentlemen, acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secre-

tary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague; Maj. H. Baldwin, of Gen. Stabel's staff; Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac Flotilla. chaste, beautiful, and impressive language of the guests the intensest silence prevailed, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the parents of the large force" at Weidon, and are threatening the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Southern line of railroad at Weldon or some Then followed the scenes of joyous congratulaother point. On the Peninsula the enemy have | tion incident to such an occasion, which promised been reported as landing in large numbers at to occupy the best portion of the night before Newport News, Thus all around Richmond they finished. Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous are threatening active operations before the win- white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace veil. But little Meade has returned from his late retreat by no or no other ornament was perceived upon her was represented by Generals Halleck, Auger, McDoweii, and other officers of lesser no Whether Gen. Lee intends giving battle in the | Senators Wilson and Conness, of California, were we should not be sucprised if Meade, satisfied with the capture of the two brigades, did not R. C. Parsons, ex consul to Rio Janeiro, as her The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the Meade understands the vanity of his masters, evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the

for the certain capture of Gen. Lee.

But will Meade be permitted to settle down tivity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the sing to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Senator Sprague.

## Mr. Lincoln's Great Folly.

"The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation." Such were the words of President Lincoln to Wendell Phil lips last January, according to the testimony of the latter in a speech he made last week in the Music Hall in New Haven. Before the issuing of that document, President Lincoln gave it as his opinion that it would be of no more effect than the "Pope's bull against the comet;" and after he had given it to the world he regards it as "the greatest folly of his life," and did not scruple to so inform one of the most influential leaders of the tanatical faction who had forced him into the objectionable measure. President Lincoln has made many notable remarks since he has been in office, but none that is likely to attract so much attention as the above .- [ N. Y. World.

The number of fire arms manufactured at Colt's armory, in Hartford, Conn., during October, averaged one every minute through hours of each day in the week, Sundays excepted.

-We have now in the United States at leas two hundred and thirty five general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,000

GRAPHITE —Large beds of graphite have recently been discovered in Siberia. This is good news for artists and men of business. Since the mines of Cumberland have in a great measure given out, our lead pencils are none of the best.

THE LAST CONSPIRACY. A Singular Explanation-The Release of the Prisoners on Johnson's Island the Note Object-30 Officers, 300 Men and \$110,000 Appropriated for the Work-Intention to Violate British Sentrality Benled.

[From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 13.] The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may,

we are assured, be implicitly relied on. The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war un-der the cartel, sent the Snuthern officers, accustomed to a tropical climate, to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There s no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudi-cially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer Rob-ert E. Lee, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to about \$110,000. The men came overland through the State in small parties to the general

rendezvous. The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis of other operations against Federal commerce on the lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the greatest degree inimical to them

The Question of Exchange. The Richmond papers publish in full the correspondence between their commissioners of exchange and ours, which resulted in breaking off the exchange. It is quite sharp, contains numerous disputes as to matters of fact, and is considered by the rebel commissioner in a long let ter, of which the following are the closing para-

"Not content with all the mistatements of facta which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 28th assigned malignant and wanton motives to the Confederate authorities in making the proposals contained in my letter of the 20th. You were asked to agree that all officers and men on boths sides should be released, the excess or one side or the other to be on parole. would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands and to those of ours in your custody simply to have delivered the proposition, but you have seen proper to add to your refusals gratuitous insult to the Confederate States by intimating that their fair and bonest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact as despicable in spirit. In conclusion, let me tell you, the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners, under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition, you have endeavored to conceal under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements the determination at which your Government has long since arrived. Why not say without any further subterfuge that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and sol diers are more valuable than yours?

### Respectfully, your obedient servant, From the Richmond Examiner of the 11th. The Position in Tenuessee.

The armies still confront each other in Tennessee, and the struggle may be renewed there at any moment. The lull there can be only tempurary, for the indications are too clear to doubt that the enemy is determined and preparing for

The correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer writes from Missionary Ridge

Our extreme right now occupies Loudon, the enemy having evacuated their fortifications on our approach, which now gives us the command of the Tennessee river at that point, and brings our forces within twenty-three miles of Knoxville, under cover of the enemy's own works. It is expected that there will be important movements in this direction at some future day, as our near proximity to Burnside's army must naturally

Our troops are panting for a move, having

become tired of bivouse life, especially on these

dreary hights and swampy valleys. The health

cold rains, is very good. The most of the men now in our army have become well seasoned and hardened to camp life and duties. A number, however, are suffering from cold, &c., but no serious complaints.

Three thousand fine, heavy English blankets

have been distributed among Breckinridge's division, which were greatly needed, and if the Government and people will continue to provide for our soldiers, they will gradually be more comfortable. Our bands play night and morning, and our boys are cheerful and in good spirits.

# Federal Generals Killed During the

The following is believed to be a correct list of Federal Generals who have died or been killed in battle since the war commenced:

General Jameson, Maine, died; General Berry, Maine, killed; General Lander, Massachusetts, died; General Plummer, Massachusetts, Cred; General Whipple, Massachusetts, killed; General Strong, Massachusetts, killed; General Rodman, Rhode Island, killed; Gen eral Lyon, Connecticut, killed; General Mans field, Connecticut, killed; General Sumper, New York, died; General Mitchell, New York, died; Gen. Kirby, New York, killed; Gen. Weed, New York, killed; Gen Zook, New York, killed; Gen. Blenker, New York, died; Gen. Kearney, New Jersey, killed; Gen. Taylor, New Jersey, killed; Gen. Bayard, New Jersey, killed; Gen. Smith, Pennsylvania, died; Gen. Kiem, Pennsylvania, died; Gen Reno, Pennsylvania, killed; General Bohlen, Pennsylvania, killed; Gen Jackson, Pennsylvania, killed; General Reynolds, Penn sylvania, killed; General Welch. Pennsylvania. died; Gen. Patterson. Pennsylvania, accidentall killed; Gen. Vincent, Pennsylvania, killed; Ger Cooper, Maryland, died; Gen. Terrell, Virginia killed: Gen. McCook, Ohio, killed; Gen. Sill Ohio, killed; Gen. Lytle, Ohio, killed; Gen. Hack-elman, Indiana, killed; Gen. Richardson, Michi-gan, killed; Gen. Williams, Michigan, killed; Gen. Wallace, Illinois, killed; Gen. Kirk, Illinois, killed; Gen. Farnsworth, Illinois, killed; Gen. Nelson, Kentucky, killed by Gen. Davis; Gen. Jackson, Kentucky, killed; Gen. Stevens, Wash-ington Territory, killed.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World states that the Republican slate for House nominees has been broken. Washurus being ruled out for Speaker, and Casey, of Kentucky, for Clerk. The radicals declare that Colfax shall be nominated, while ex Congress-man McPherson, of Pennsylvania, is named for

—A Hamburg correspondent writes: "I saw even an English clergyman gambling on Sunday. The accounts of the gambling company for the first six months of this year show a clear profit of 1,053,000 florins (about \$90,000) expenses, which are more than \$100 a day, being paid."